No.



200200013

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Central Halley Seeds, Inc.

MICEONS, THERE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE

Secretary of Agriculture

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING A CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION FOR AN ALLEGED DISTINCT VARIETY OF SEXUALLY REPRODUCED, OR TUBER PROPAGATED PLANT, THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION AND EXHIBITS, A COPY OF WHICH IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND THE TITLE THERETO IS, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE, IN THE APPLICANT(S) INDICATED IN THE SAID COPY, AND WHEREAS, UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE, THE SAID APPLICANT(S) IS (ARE) ADJUDGED TO BE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

NOW. THEREFORE, THIS CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IS TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID APPLICANT(S) AND THE SUCCESSORS, HERS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID APPLICANT(S) FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF THE REQUIRED FEES AND PERIODIC REPLEMISHMENT OF VIABLE BASIC SEED OF THE VARIETY IN A PUBLIC REPOSITORY AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE IGHT TO EXCLUDE OTHERS FROM SELLING THE VARIETY, OR OFFERING IT FOR SALE, OR REPRODUCING IT, OR ORTING IT OR EXPORTING IT, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE PURPOSE, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE SE, OR USING IT IN PRODUCING A HYBRID OR DIFFERENT VARIETY THEREFROM, TO THE EXTENT OBY THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT. (84 STAT. 1542, AS AMENDED, 7 U.S.C. 2321 ET SEQ.)

LETTUCE

'Big Star'

In Testimon Thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Hant Hariety Frotection Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, D.C. this twelfth day of December, in the year two thousand and five.

Allost.

Olm Fr Commissioner

Commissioner
Plant Variety Protection Office
Agricultural Marketing Service

Secretary of Agriculture

INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL: To be effectively filed with the Plant Variety Protection Office (PVPO), ALL of the following items must be received in the PVPO: (1) Completed application form signed by the owner; (2) completed exhibits A, B, C, E; (3) for a seed reproduced variety at least 2,500 viable untreated seeds, for a hybrid variety at least 2,500 untreated seeds of each line necessary to reproduce the variety, or for tuber reproduced varieties verification that a viable (in the sense that it will reproduce an entire plant) tissue culture will be deposited and maintained in an approved public repository; (4) check drawn on a U.S. bank for \$2,705 (\$320 filing fee and \$2,385 examination fee), payable to "Treasurer of the United States" (See Section 97.6 of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.) Partial applications will be held in the PVPO for not more than 90 days, then returned to the applicant as unfilled. Mail application and other requirements to Plant Variety Protection Office, AMS, USDA, Room 500, NAL Building, 10301 Baltimore Avenue, Beltsville, MD 20705-2351. Retain one copy for your files. All items on the face of the application are self explanatory unless noted below. Corrections on the application form and exhibits must be initiated and dated. DO NOT use masking materials to make corrections. If a certificate is allowed, you will be requested to send a check payable to "Treasurer of the United States" in the amount of \$320 for issuance of the certificate. Certificates will be issued to owner, not licensee or agent.

Plant Variety Protection Office Telephone: (301) 504-5518 FAX: (301) 504-5291

Homepage: http://www.ams.usda.gov/science/pvp.htm

ITEM

18a. Give:

- (1) the genealogy, including public and commercial varieties, lines, or clones used, and the breeding method;
- (2) the details of subsequent stages of selection and multiplication;

(3) evidence of uniformity and stability; and

- (4) the type and frequency of variants during reproduction and multiplication and state how these variants may be identified
- 18b. Give a summary of the variety's distinctness. Clearly state how this application variety may be distinguished from all other varieties in the same crop. If the new variety is most similar to one variety or a group of related varieties:
 - (1) identify these varieties and state all differences objectively;
 - (2) attach statistical data for characters expressed numerically and demonstrate that these are clear differences; and
 - (3) submit, if helpful, seed and plant specimens or photographs (prints) of seed and plant comparisons which clearly indicate distinctness.
- 18c. Exhibit C forms are available from the PVPO Office for most crops; specify crop kind. Fill in Exhibit C (Objective Description of Variety) form as completely as possible to describe your variety.
- 18d. Optional additional characteristics and/or photographs. Describe any additional characteristics that cannot be accurately conveyed in Exhibit C. Use comparative varieties as is necessary to reveal more accurately the characteristics that are difficult to describe, such as plant habit, plant color, disease resistance, etc.
- 18e. Section 52(5) of the Act requires applicants to furnish a statement of the basis of the applicant's ownership. An Exhibit E form is available from the PVPO.
- 19. If "Yes" is specified (seed of this variety be sold by variety name only, as a class of certified seed), the applicant MAY NOT reverse this affirmative decision after the variety has been sold and so labeled, the decision published, or the certificate issued. However, if "No" has been specified, the applicant may change the choice. (See Regulations and Rules of Practice, Section 97.103).
- 21. See Section 83 of the Act for the Contents and Term of Plant Variety Protection.
- 22. See Sections 41, 42, and 43 of the Act and Section 97.5 of the regulations for eligibility requirements.
- 23. See Section 5.5 of the Act for instructions on claiming the benefit of an earlier filing date.

21. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide a statement as to the limitation and sequence of generations that may be certified.)

22. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide the date of first sale, disposition, transfer, or use for each country and the circumstances, if the variety (including any harvested material) or a hybrid produced from this variety has been sold, disposed of, transferred, or used in the U.S. or other countries.)

17 10-46-00 USA ZAD 7/13/05

23. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please give the country, date of filing or issuance, and assigned reference number, if the variety or any component of the variety is protected by intellectual property right (Plant Breeder's Right or Patenti,)

NOTES: It is the responsibility of the applicant/owner to keep the PVPO informed of any changes of address or change of ownership or assignment or owner's representative during the life of the application/certificate. There is no charge for filing a change of address. The fee for filing a change of ownership or assignment or any modification of owner's name is specified in Section 97.175 of the regulations. (See Section 101 of the Act, and Sections 97.130, 97.131, 97.175(h) of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.)

To avoid conflict with other variety names in use, the applicant must check the variety names proposed by contacting: Seed Branch, AMS, USDA, Room 213, Building 306, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center—East, Beltsville, MD 20705. Telephone: (301) 504-8089.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this collection of information is (0581-0055). The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1.4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

S&T-470 (2-99) designed by the Plant Variety Protection Office with WordPerfect 6.0e. Replaces STD-470 (6-98) which is obsolete.

Origin & Breeding History

'Big Star' (Experimental line G.L.-230-1-m-m) is a Cutting/Leaf type lettuce, *Lactuca* sativa L., variety. The breeding history is described below in detail and Figure 1 illustrates the pedigree and the invention history of Big Star.

In 1993, Big Star was instigated from a single green leaf/romaine outcross plant selected from a commercial Darkland Cos (PVP No. 9000137) field in Salinas Valley, California. The outcross plant did not show any tipburn symptoms and was non-cupping (closure of internal leaves) and displayed glossy dark green leaf color. The selected plant, labeled as *Canyon-1*, was allowed to self-pollinate in the greenhouse and the resulting seeds were collected. Single plant selection program was used to develop Big Star.

In 1994, approximately 50 seeds were planted in Salinas Valley, California. The materials at this stage were genetically segregating for the romaine/Cos type (~ 10-15%) and the green leaf type (~ 85-90%). A total of six single plant selections for the green leaf type were made for the next generation. The phenotypes of the selected plants were mostly alike except for minor differences such as the degree of leaf glossiness, green color, amount of leaf blistering, and open (non-cupping) to semi-open kind. Of six, only three plants survived. The plants were allowed to self pollinate and the resulting seeds were collected.

In 1995, approximately 50 seeds from each line were planted in Salinas Valley, California. Seven single plant selections were made from line *Canyon-1-3*. Selection was based on short core length, no tipburn symptoms, non-cupping with semi-glossy dark green leaf color and frilled leaf margins. Of seven, only six plants survived. The plants were allowed to self pollinate and the resulting seeds, segregating for seed color, were collected.

In 1996, seeds from each pedigree were planted in Salinas Valley, California. Plants of line Canyon-1-3-2 were appeared to be genetically uniform for short core length, no tipburn symptoms, non-cupping with semi-glossy dark green leaf color and frilled leaf margins. Three individuals were selected and labeled as Canyon-1-3-2-1, 2 & 3. The plants were allowed to self pollinate in the greenhouse and the resulting seeds were collected.

In 1997, approximately 50 seeds from each line were planted in Gilroy, California for tipburn resistance and the described phenotypic assessments. Plants of line Canyon-1-3-2-2 were appeared to be genetically uniform for tipburn resistance, short core length, non-cupping with semi-glossy dark green leaf color and frilled leaf margins. Genetic stability was prominent in this F₅ generation. Five individuals were selected from Canyon-1-3-2-2 and were labeled accordingly. Of five, only three plants survived and they were allowed to self-pollinate in the greenhouse and the resulting seeds were collected.

200200013

In 1998, seeds from each line were planted in Gilroy, California. Plants from each line appeared to be genetically stable and uniform for tipburn resistance, short core length, non-spiral, non-cupping with semi-glossy dark green leaf color, and frilled leaf margins. Five individual plant selections were selected from line *Canyon-1-3-2-2-3*. Plants were allowed to self pollinate in the greenhouse and the resulting seeds were collected.

In 1999, one hundred twenty four seeds from each line were greenhouse germinated and were later transplanted in Sanger, California. Plants of lines *Canyon-1-3-2-3-1* through –5 were uniform and appeared to be genetically stable. Preference was given to line *Canyon-1-3-2-2-3-1* and the entire line was collectively massed in the seed production field and the resulting seeds were collected.

In October of 1999, seeds of line *Canyon-1-3-2-2-3-1* were planted in a 50 ft. x 100 ft. insect resistance seed cage in Winterheaven, California. All plants were appeared to be genetically and phenotypically uniform in accordance to our selection criteria. At this stage, the experimental name *Canyon-1-3-2-2-3-1-mass* was changed to *G.L.-230-1-m*.

In year 2000, the experimental line *G.L.-230-1-m* was massed increased in Central Valley Seeds' commercial seed production fields in Five Points, California. The experimental designated breeding line *G.L.-230-1-m-m* was given the name 'Big Star'. The field performance, adaptability and type acceptability of 'Big Star' has been examined and confirmed in several lettuce growing areas of California and Arizona. Compared to other available commercial green leaf varieties under higher than normal temperatures and adverse environmental conditions, 'Big Star' does not spiral, stays open and is non-cupping (non-heading), is highly resistant to tipburn and is very pliable for packaging and shipping. Further more, our field observations suggest that 'Big Star' is harvestable and does not break down and holds its phenotypic characteristics 10-14 days passed its optimum maturity harvest date. Based on our field and commercial seed production trials, it has been determined that the green leaf lettuce variety 'Big Star' is genetically distinct, stable and uniform and no variants or off types have been observed.

Exhibit A: Origin & Breeding Statement:

As stated in the PVP application, Big Star was originated from a single green leaf/romaine outcross plant selected from a commercial Darkland Cos (PVP No. 9000137) field in Salinas Valley, California. We could not locate any records for the 1991 and 1992 seed production years to possibly identify and locate any green leaf type variety growing adjacent or nearby the "Darkland Cos" lettuce. However, in the early 1990's Central Valley Seeds did produce the green leaf lettuce "Hacienda" and "Crisp & Green" as a commercial varieties. We cannot be certain but it is possible that any of the named green leaf lettuce varieties might have been the pollinated source for the original outcross. Finding such genetic outcrosses in the commercial fields is not totally uncommon. For example, lettuce variety Two Star (Plant Variety Protection Number 9200270) was originally developed from an off type of romaine lettuce variety Green Towers.

In the commercial Darkland Cos (PVP No. 9000137) planting field in Salinas Valley, California where the off type was found, there were only a couple of plant individuals that were noted to be different. However, only one plant was selected and developed into 'Big Star'.

The seed color of lettuce variety 'Hacienda' is black.

"Big Star" has been observed for seven generations of reproduction and during the seed increase period and is stable and uniform. No variants were observed.

Figure 1. The Pedigree of Lettuce, Lactuca sativa, Green Leaf variety 'Big Star'

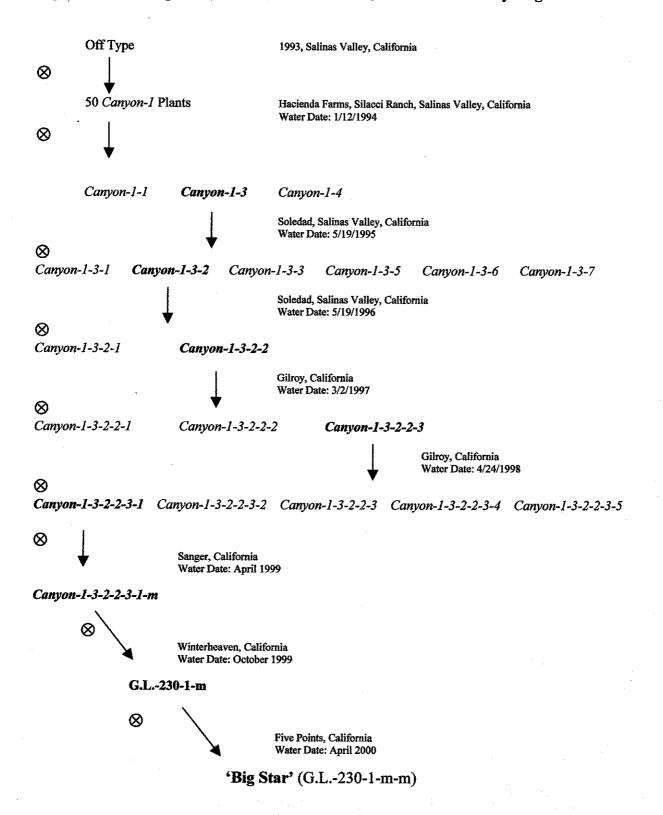


Exhibit B

Additional Novelty Statement

Statistical Analysis

Measurable characteristics were assessed in several localities or dates and the results were analyzed separately. Unless otherwise indicated, the statistical analyses were performed using T-test. The results presented in actual t-value and probability values p[t]. The standard of deviation for each variety in the comparisons is presented in sigma value. LSD mean 95% corresponds to Least Significant Difference between the means at the 95% probability level.

Statement Of Distinctness

'Big Star' belongs to the Cutting/Leaf type lettuce, Lactuca sativa L. varieties. 'Big Star' is adapted for the lettuce growing regions of California and Arizona. 'Big Star' is unique for its class and is relatively medium in height, with a medium frame structure, very thick and slightly savoy (blistering) leaf texture, slight to moderate leaf undulation, semi-glossy green leaf color, short core length, and a flat butt shape with smooth midribs. 'Big Star' expresses resistance to tipburn and does not spiral (twisting of the plant at maturity). According to the Munsell Color Chart for Plant Tissues, 'Big Star' has leaf color Value 4 Chroma 6 Hue 5 GY. 'Big Star' seed color is white. 'Big Star' is genetically pure and stable and has excellent seed emergence.

Example #1

'Big Star' is similar to 'Two Star'; however,

Area	'Big Star'	'Two Star'		
Seed Color	White	Black		
Leaf Blistering (Savoyedness)	Slight moderato	Moderate Strona		
Plant Height	Medium	Tall		
Maturity	About 2-3 Days Late	About 2-3 Days Early		
Tipburn	Highly Resistant	Intermediate		
Leaf Undulation	Intermediate modera te	Severe Strong		
Cupping	Non-cupping	Intermediate		
Outer (Older) Leaf Shape	Wide at Bottom	Narrow at Bottom		

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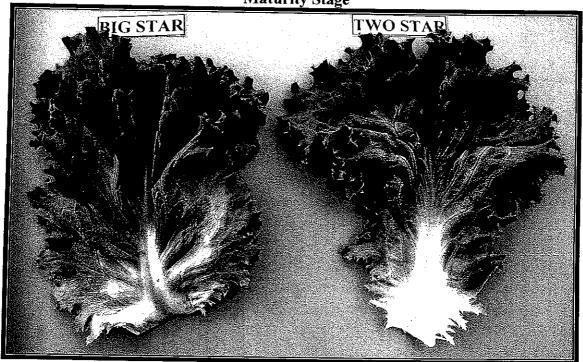
NOTE: As an experimental variety, 'Big Star' was consistently evaluated at the harvest maturity date of 'Two Star', which is in average 2 to 3 days earlier in harvest maturity than 'Big Star'. Therefore at its optimum harvest maturity, 'Big Star' will be heavier in an average of 50-60 grams in weight. Furthermore, 'Big Star' is harvestable 7-10 days passed its optimum maturity date.

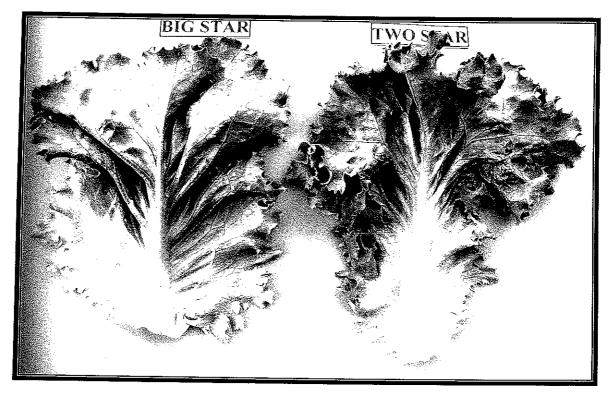
Example #2

'Big Star' is most similar to 'Two Star'; however, 'Big Star' is significantly different than 'Two Star' based on the following measurements:

Close-up Top & Under Side Pictures of 'Big Star' and 'Two Star' Mature Leaves at

Maturity Stage





Source: Duncan Ranch, Gabilan View. Salinas, California, Lot # 13. Water date: 4/18/2001. Photographs taken: 6/12/2001.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE LIVESTOCK AND SEED DIVISION

OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY

	•	LETTUCE	Lactuca sativa		and the second s	
	PPLICANT (S) TRAL VALLEY	SEEDS, INC		FOR OFFICIAL U	SE ONLY	
	Street and No. or R.F.D. No., Ci		•	-1 2832000	113	
485	- VICTOR WAY	1 SUITE IN		VARIETY NAME		
SAI	INAS, CA. 93	977	·	EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNA	TION	
	11VA3, LA. 15	701		G.L 230-1	- M- M	
			iety. Measured data should be the ard may be used to determine pla	ne mean of an appropriate number ant colors.	r (at least 10) of well	
	of the test area is: INAS, CALIFO	PNIA	Color System Used: MUNSELL	COLOR CHAPT FOR	PLANT TISSI	
. PLANT T	YPE: (See list of suggested	check varieties page 4.)	·	,		
0 1	01=Cutting/Leaf 02=Butterhead 03=Bibb 04=Cos or Romaine	05=Great Lakes Gro 06=Vanguard Group 07=Imperial Group 08=Eastern (Ithaca)	10=Latin 11=OTHER			
SEED:	COLOR 1=White (Silver Gray)	LIGHT DORMA	INCY HEAT	DORMANCY		
	2=Black (Gray Brown) 3=Brown (Amber)	1=Light Require 2=Light Not Rec	1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0	ptible iusceptible		
COTYLE	DON TO FOURTH LEAF STAC	SE: NOTE: Provide a color grown under op	photograph or photocopy of the	e fourth leaf from 20 day old seed	dling	
1	SHAPE OF COTYLEDONS:	1=Broad 2=in	itermediate 3=Spatular	te		
	SHAPE OF FOURTH LEAF	\int_{2}^{2}		5 6) 	
	LENGTH/WIDTH INDEX OF	FOURTH LEAF: L/W x 10	•			
2	APICAL MARGIN:	1=Entire	4=Moderately Dentate	7=Lobed		
	BASAL MARGIN:	2=Creanate/Griawed 3=Finely Dentate	5≖Coarsely Dentate 6=Incised	8=OTHER (specify)		
2	<u> </u>	3-1 mery Gentete	0-museu			
2	UNDULATION:	1=Flat	2=Slight	3*Medium	4=Marked	
4	GREEN COLOR:	1≖Yellow Green 2≃Light Green	3≖Medium Green 4=Dark Green	5=Blue Green 6=Silver Green	7=Gray Green	
	ANTHOCYANIN:					
	DISTRIBUTION:	1=Absent 2=Margin Only	3=Spotted 4=Throughout	5=OTHER (specify)		
	CONCENTRATION:	1=Light	2=Moderate .	3=intense	·	
2	ROLLING:	1=Absent	2=Present			
2	CUPPING:	1=Uncupped	2=Slight	3=Markedly		
	REFLEXING:	1=None	2=Apical Margin	3≈Lateral Margins		

		A SALES A Laure Samuel matter	outer leaves):	2012	
4.	MATURE	LEAVES (observe harvest-mature	ure leaves which accurately shows color an	d margin characteristics.	
	NOTE: P	MARGIN:		·	3=Deep (Great Lakes 659)
	2	INCISION DEPTH: Ideepest penetration of the	1=Absent/Shallow (Dark Green Boston) a margin)	2=Moderate (Vanguard)	
	2	INDENTATION: (finest divisions of the margin)	1=Entire (Dark Green Boston) 2=Shallowly Dentate (Great Lakes 65)	3=Deeply Dentate (Great Lakes 659) 4=Crenate (Vanguard)	
	2	UNDULATION OF THE APICAL MARGIN:	1=Absent/Stight (Dark Green Boston)	2=Moderate (Vanguard)	3=Strong (Great Lakes 659)
	13	GREEN COLOR:	1=Very Light Green (Bibb) 2=Light Green (Minetto)	3=Medium Green (Great Lakes) 4=Dark Green (Vanguard)	5=Very Dark Green 6=OTHER
		ANTHOCYANIN (grown at a	r below 10 C):		
		DISTRIBUTION:	1=Absent	3=Spotted (Calif, Cream Butter) 4=Throughout (Prize Head)	5=OTHER (specify)
	Ш	J BISTRIBUTION.	2=Margin Only (Big Boston)	44 Broadings (177120 1780)	
		CONCENTRATION:	1=Light (Iceberg)	2=Moderate (Prize Head)	3=Intense (Ruby)
	2	SIZE:	1=Small	2=Medium	3=Large
	2	GLOSSINESS:	1=Oull (Vanguard)	2=Moderate (Salinas)	3=Glossy (Great Lakes)
	2	BLISTERING:	1=Absent/Slight (Salines)	2=Moderate (Vanguard)	3=Strong (Prize Head)
			1=Thin	2=Intermediate	3=Thick
		TRICHOMES:	1=Absent (smooth)	2=Present (spiny)	
5	PLANT	at market stage. Choose a compa	rison variety appropriate for this type.):		
-,		SPREAD OF FRAME LEAVE	25 cm	(specify comparison varie	ety)
	40	m This Variety HEAD DIAMETER (market t			<u> </u>
		cm This Variety	cm	(specify comparison varie	ty)
	5	HEAD SHAPE:	1=Flattened 2=Slightly Flattened	3=Spherical 4=Elongate	5=Non-Heading 6=OTHER
	2	HEAD SIZE CLASS:	1=Smail	2=Medium	3-Large
	24	HEAD COUNT PER CARTO	N		
1	151	HEAD WEIGHT: g This Variety	524 2-STAR	(specify comparison varia	ety)
		HEAD FIRMNESS:	1=Loose 2=Moderate	3≍Firm 4≈Very Firm	
6.	BUTT (b	ottom of market-trimmed head):			•
	[2	SHAPE:	1=Slightly Concave	2=Flat	3≖Rounded
	2	MIDRIB:	1=Flattened (Salinas)	2=Modérately Raised	3=Prominently Raised (Great Lakes 659)
7.	CORE (#	em of market-trimmed head):			
	3.0	mm Diameter at base of head	TWO STAR 33	<u> </u>	
		Ratio of head diameter/core	diameter		
	4	Core height from base of head mm This Variety	415 mm _ 6 31 AT		
8.	BOLTIN	G (Give First Water Date); NOTE: First Water Date in to germinate, This can and	s the date seed first receives adequate n often does equal the planting date.	and the second s
		Number of days from First W	ater Date to seed stalk emergence (aumme		
	59		156 2 STAR	(specify comparison vari	
	[2	BOLTING CLASS:	1=Very Slow 2=Slow	3*Medium 4=Rapid	5=Very Rapid
	10	Height of mature seed stalk: cm This Variety	120 cm TWO STI	1 (specify comparison vari	ety)

S. BOLTING	epnt'd.				
42	Spread of Bolter Plant (at wi	dest point):	TWO STAR	(*pecify comparison varie	. :
[2]	BOLTER LEAVES:	1=Straight	2*Curvec		1857.2 1 3 1 3
2	MARGIN:	1=Entire	2=Dentar	æ	
2	COLOR:	1=Light Green	2=Mediur	m Green	3=Dark Green
2	BOLTER HABIT: TERMINAL INFLORESCENCE:	1≂Absent	2=Present		•
. 🔟	LATERAL SHOOTS:	1=Absent	2=Present		
	BASAL SIDE SHOOTS:	1=Absent	2=Present		
9. MATURITY	(earliness of harvest-mature he	ad formation):			
NOTE: C	complete this section for at leas	it one season.			
SEAS	ON Applic.1/ #of days	Check !/ #of days		CHECK VARIETY 2/	
Spring	71	68	TWO STA		
Summe	59	56	TWO STA	R	
Feli	68	65	TWO STA	R	
Winter					
Give plenting d	ate(s), and location(s):			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Spring	MARCH 16	,2001	SALINAS, CI	ALIFORNIA	
Summe	APRIL 18,	200	SALINAS, O		
Fail	AUGUST 7,	2001	GONZALES,	CALIFORNIA	
Winter	rater date to harvest.	2/0			
O. ADAPTATIO		4/Fill in check vari	ety name on the appropriate li	ne.	
	RIMARY REGIONS OF ADAP	TION (tested and prov	en adapted): (0=Not teste	ed 1≖Not Adapted	2=Adapted)
2 so	outhwest (Calif., Ariz. desert)	West Coas	st D Northeast		•
O No	orthcentral	O Southeast	OTHER		
<u>se</u> 2	ASON: Spring (area WEST C	OAST 1	2 Fall (area M	JEST COAST	
2	Summer (area WEST	COAST		CA, AZ DESER	
O GF	REENHOUSE: 0=	Not tested	1=Not Adapt	ed 2	=Adapted
3 so	IL TYPE: 1=	Mineral	2≖Organic	3*	Both

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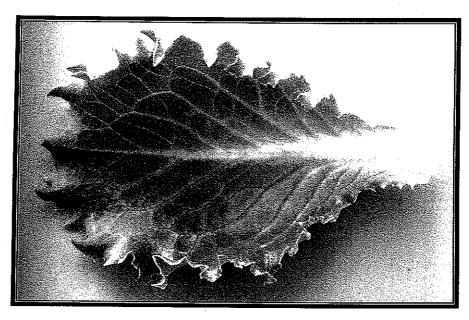
Page 3 of 4

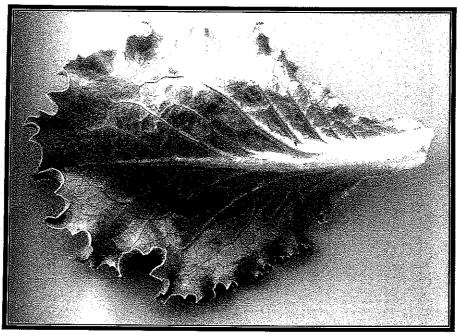
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11.	DISEASES AND STRESS REACTIONS (0=Not tested;	1=Susceptible; 2=Intermediate; 3=Resistant; 4=Highly resistant; 5=Tolerant):
	VIRUS	FUNGAL/BACTERIAL
	2 Big Vein	Corky Root Rot (Pythium Root Rot)
	Lettuce Mosaic	Downy Mildew (Races)
	laded	Powdery Mildew
	O Cucumber Mosaic O Broad Bean Wilt	O Scierotinia Rot
		Bacterial Soft Rot (Pseudomonas spp. & others)
	Turnip Mossic	O Botrytis (Gray Mold)
	O Best Western Yellows	OTHER
	O Lett. Infectious Yallows	
	O Other Virus	
	INSECTS	PHYSIOLOGICAL/STRESS
	Cabbage Loopers	3 Tipburn O Salt
	O Root Aphids	Pleat O Brown Rib (Rib Discoloration, Rib Blight)
	O Green Peach Aphid	O Drought O OTHER
	Other Insect	Cold
		——————————————————————————————————————
		POST HARVEST O Internal Rib Necrosis (Blackheart, Gray Rib, Gray Streak)
	D Pink Rib	
	O Russet Spotting	O Brown Stain
	O Rusty Brown Discoloration	
12.	BIOCHEMICAL OR ELECTROPHORETIC MARKERS:	
		,
13.	COMMENTS:	
		,
		,
		SUGGESTED CHECK VARIETIES
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	OOGGESTED CHECK ANDIETIES
	TYPE	CHECK VARIETY
	1) CUTTING/LEAF 2) BUTTERHEAD	SALAD BOWL DARK GREEN BOSTON
	3) BIBB 4) COS, OR ROMAINE	BIBB PARRIS ISLAND
	5) GREAT LAKES GROUP 6) VANGUARD GROUP	GREAT LAKES 659-700 VANGUARD
	7) IMPERIAL GROUP	VIVA
	8) EASTERN GROUP 9) STEM 10) LATIN	CELTUCE MATCHLESS
	IVI EMINA	ATTENDED TO THE PARTY OF THE PA

Exhibit D Additional Description of 'Big Star'

Top and Under Side Pictures of 'Big Star' Cotyledon at Fourth Leaf Stage





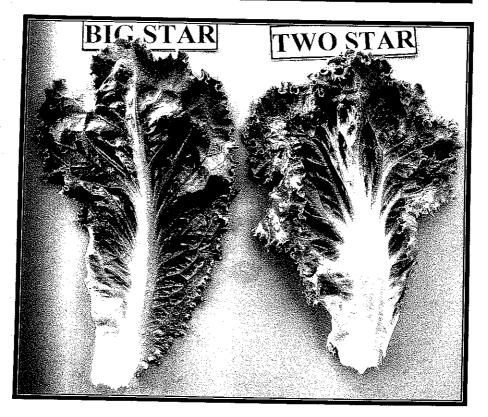
200200013

Exhibit D

Close-up Top & Under Side Pictures of 'Big Star' and 'Two Star' Interior (Younger)

Leaves at Maturity Stage





Source: Duncan Ranch, Gabilan View. Salinas, California, Lot # 13. Water date: 4/18/2001. Photographs taken: 6/12/2001.

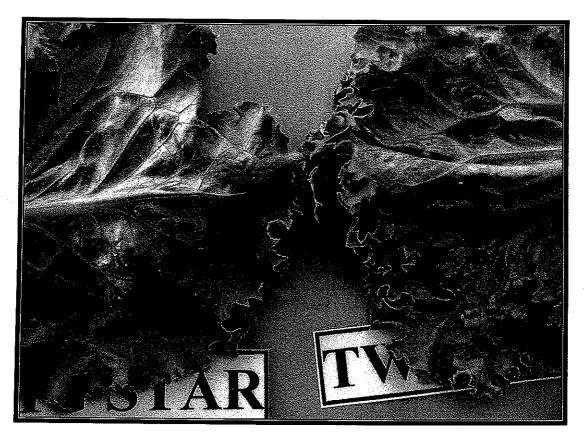
Central Valley Seeds, Inc.

Exhibit D

Close-up Leaf Margin Picture of 'Big Star' and 'Two Star' Interior (Younger) Leaves at Maturity Stage

'Big Star'

'Two Star'

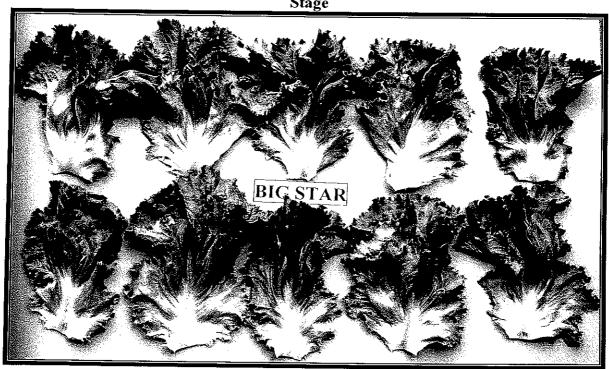


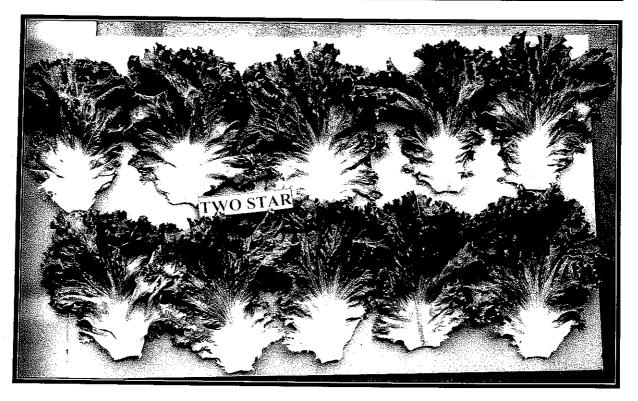
Source: Duncan Ranch, Gabilan View. Salinas, California, Lot # 13. Water date: 4/18/2001. Photographs taken: 6/12/2001.

Exhibit D

Top Side Pictures of 'Big Star' and 'Two Star' Leaves of Ten individual Plants at Maturity

Stage

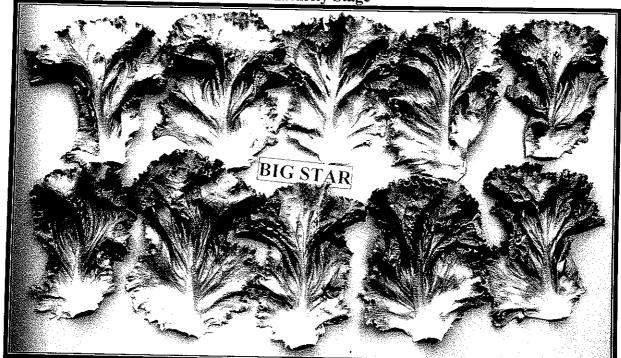


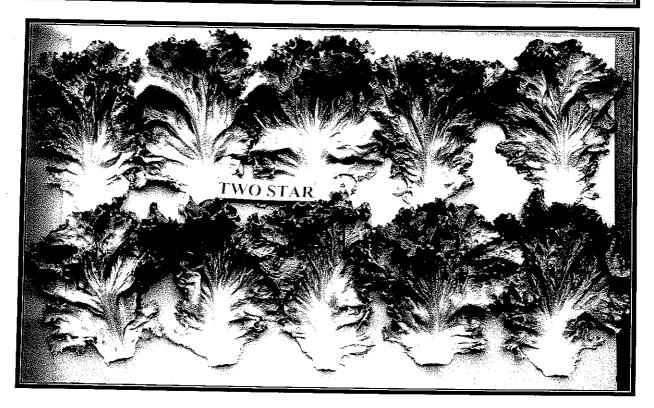


Source: D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Salinas, California, Ranch # 15, Lot # 29. Water date: 3/16/2001. Photographs taken: 5/22/2001

Exhibit D

Under Side Pictures of 'Big Star' and 'Two Star' Leaves of Ten individual Plants at
Maturity Stage

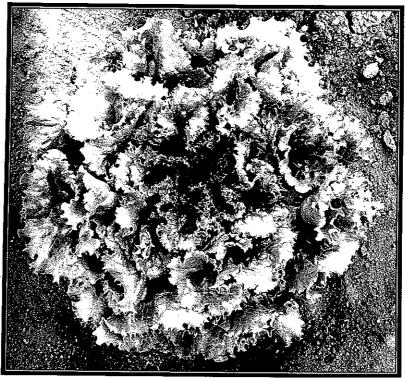




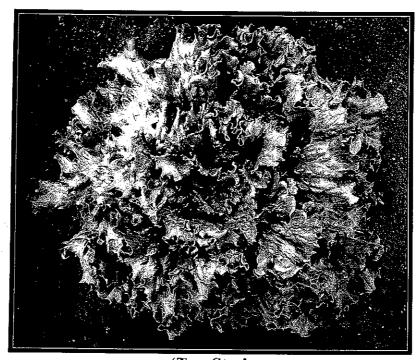
Source: D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Salinas, California, Ranch # 15, Lot # 29. Water date: 3/16/2001. Photographs taken: 5/22/2001

Exhibit D

'Big Star' and 'Two Star' Appearances at Maturity Stage



'Big Star'



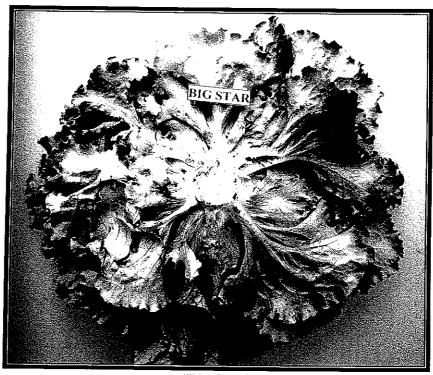
'Two Star'

Source: D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Salinas, California, Ranch # 15, Lot # 29. Water date: 3/16/2001. Photographs taken: 5/22/2001

Central Valley Seeds, Inc.

Exhibit D

'Big Star' and 'Two Star' Butt Appearances at Maturity Stage



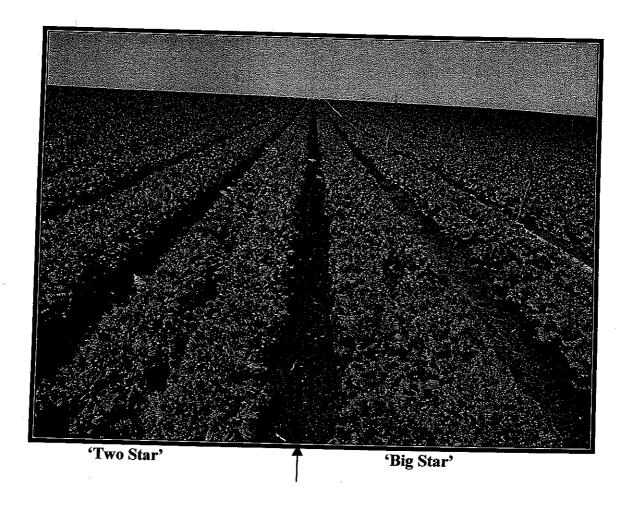
'Big Star'



'Two Star'

Source: D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Salinas, California, Ranch # 15, Lot # 29. Water date: 3/16/2001. Photographs taken: 5/22/2001

Commercial Field Production of 'Big Star' and 'Two Star'

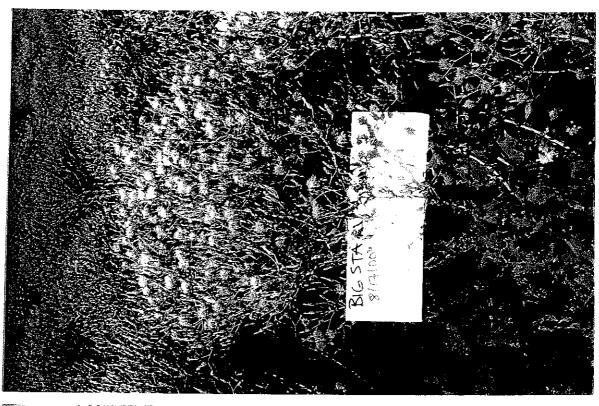


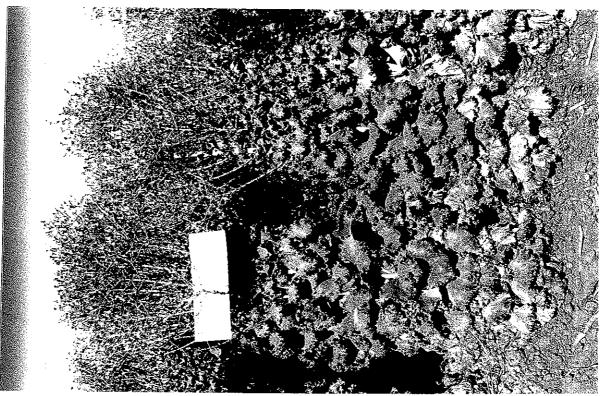
Source: D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Salinas, California, Ranch # 5. Water date: 3/16/2001. Photographs taken: 6/13/2001.

Exhibit D

Photograf (Dig Store) at Sound Store Control Wallow Sound I. I. G. 18 18 18

Photos of 'Big Star' at Seed Stage. Central Valley Seeds, Inc. Commercial Seed Production Field, Five Points, California. Photos taken 8/7/2000.





Variable	Trial Location	No. Plants/ Rep	Rep No.	t*- value	p[t*]	Avg. 'Big Star'	Avg. 'Two Star'	LSD Mean 95%	Sigma
Plant Weight (g)	1	10	1	2.879	0.014	517	592	58.24	61.99
1 (B)	1	10	2	5.093	0.000	458	562	45.67	48.60
	2	10	1	2.591	0.026	429	490	52.64	56.02
	2	10	2	2.569	0.027	419	454	30.47	32.43
	3	10	1	3.395	0.005	492	590	64.55	68.70
	3	10	2	2.376	0.039	513	582	64.93	69.11
	4	10	1	2.737	0.019	377	427	40.85	43.47
	4	10	2	4.240	0.001	363	423	31.65	33.68
Core Diameter (cm)	1	10	1	4.119	0.001	3.21	3.42	0.11	0.12
	1	10	2	3.604	0.003	3.16	3.38	0.14	0.15
	2	10	1	3.921	0.002	3.03	3.27	0.14	0.15
	2	10	2	3.670	0.003	3.01	3.26	0.15	0.16
	3	10	1	2.662	0.022	3.27	3.45	0.15	0.16
	3	10	2	2.800	0.017	3.30	3.50	0.16	0.17
	4	10	1	2.625	0.024	3.24	3.09	0.13	0.14
N. C.	4	10	2	2.487	0.031	3.23	3.07	0.14	0.15
T CT 41 (1	10	1	6.040	0.000	10.50	21.45	0.00	0.00
Leaf Length (cm)	1	10	1	6.948	0.000	18.73	21.45	0.88	0.93
	2	10	2	6.287 3.604	0.000	18.86 18.85	21.96	1.10	1.17
	2	10	2	5.202	0.003	18.11	20.97 21.82	1.32	1.40
	3	10	1	7.004	0.000	18.15	21.82	1.07	1.14
	3	10	2	7.004	0.000	18.36	21.36	0.89	0.95
	4	10	1	3.282	0.006	19.89	21.78	1.29	1.37
	4	10	2	4.025	0.000	19.26	21.70	1.36	1.44
		10	2	1.023	0.001	17.20	21.70	1.50	1.11
Leaf Width (cm)	1	10	1	6.169	0.000	22.57	26.96	1.59	1.69
	1	10	2	6.087	0.000	20.32	25.96	2.07	2.21
	2	10	1	4.881	0.000	20.74	23.56	1.29	1.37
	2	10	2	2.871	0.015	20.94	22.84	1.48	1.57
_	3	10	1	6.926	0.000	19.53	26.50	2.25	2.39
	3	10	2	7.688	0.000	20.62	25.86	1.52	1.62
	4	10	1	9.088	0.000	19.70	24.98	1.30	1.38
	4	10	2	12.246	0.000	18.93	24.91	1.09	1.16
^a Leaf area coefficient	1	10	1	9.597	0.000	421	578	36.68	39.04
·	1	10	2	8.835	0.000	382	570	47.51	50.56
	2	10	1	6.793	0.000	390	493	33.79	35.96
	2	10	2	5.939	0.000	378	498	45.00	47.90
	3	10	1	8.291	0.000	354	570	58.16	61.90
	3	10	2	8.810	0.000	379	550	43.46	46,25
	4	10	1	6.920	0.000	393	544	49.04	52.19
Field Twist Leastings	4	10	2	9.944	0.000	364	540	39.60	42.14

Field Trial Locations:

- D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Salinas, California, Ranch # 15, Lot # 29. Water date: 3/16/2001, Evaluation date: 5/22/2001.
- 2. Duncan Ranch, Gabilan View. Salinas, California, Lot #13. Water date: 4/18/2001. Evaluation date: 6/12/2001.
- 3. D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Salinas, California, Ranch # 5, lot 16A. Water date: 4/10/2001. Evaluation date: 6/18/2001.
- 4. D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Gonzales, California, Ranch #7, lot 3. Water date: 8/7/2001. Evaluation date: 10/10/2001.

^aLeaf area coefficient: Comparing leaf areas between the two varieties. This is calculated by multiplying the leaf width by the leaf length.

Example #3

'Big Star' is most similar to 'Two Star'; however, 'Big Star' is significantly more resistant to cupping (closure of internal leaves) than 'Two Star'.

Variable	Trial Location	No. Plants/ Rep	^a No. 'Big Star' Cupped	No. 'Two Star' Cupped	^b p [chi sq.]
Leaf Cupping	1	20	0	4	0.045
	2	20	0	4	0.045
	3	20	0	12	0.000
	4	20	0	9	0.004

Field Trial Locations:

- 1. D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Salinas, California, Ranch #15, Lot #29. Water date: 3/16/2001, Evaluation date: 5/22/01.

- 2. Duncan Ranch, Gabilan View. Salinas, California, Lot # 13. Water date: 4/18/2001. Evaluation date: 6/12/2001.
 3. D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Salinas, California, Ranch # 5, lot 16A. Water date: 4/10/2001. Evaluation date: 6/18/2001.
 4. D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Gonzales, California, Ranch # 7, lot 3. Water date: 8/7/2001. Evaluation date: 10/10/2001.

Example #4

'Big Star' is most similar to 'Two Star'; however, 'Big Star' has more number of leaves per individual plant than 'Two Star'.

Variable	Trial Location	No. Plants/ Rep	t*- value	<i>p</i> [t*]	Avg. 'Big Star'	Avg. 'Two Star'	LSD Mean 95%	Sigma
No. Leaf per Plant	1	10	14.445	0.000	35.10	26.60	1.32	1.40
	2	10	8.534	0.000	30.50	25.50	1.31	1.39

Field Trial Locations:

- 1. D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Greenfield, California, Ranch # 10, lot 34. Water date: 8/1/2001. Evaluation date:
- 2. D' Arrigo Bros. Company. Gonzales, California, Ranch # 7, lot 3. Water date: 8/7/2001. Evaluation date: 10/10/2001.

^aPresence or absence of cupped plants was recorded as 1 and 0, respectively.

^bStatistical analysis based on the probability of one-tailed Chi-squared distribution at 95% level.

Statement of Distinctness Based on DNA Analysis

"Big Star" is most similar to "Two Star"; however, when DNA analysis is performed, using PCR products of Genemed Synthesis, Inc. primer number 809, a DNA band of about 200 bp is absent in "Big Star" but present in "Two Star".

"Big Star" is most similar to "Two Star"; however, when DNA analysis is performed, using PCR products of Genemed Synthesis, Inc. primer number 824, a DNA band of about 200 bp is absent in "Big Star" but present in "Two Star".

"Big Star" is most similar to "Two Star"; however, when DNA analysis is performed, using PCR products of Genemed Synthesis, Inc. primer number 876, a DNA band of about 160 bp is absent in "Big Star" but present in "Two Star".

"Big Star" is most similar to "Two Star"; however, when DNA analysis is performed, using lettuce downy mildew linked SCAR primer SCH13, a DNA band of about 980 bp is absent in "Big Star" but present in "Two Star".

DNA Analysis of Big Star and Two Star

Introduction. In general, current commercial lettuce types have low level of genetic diversity and that may create difficulties for lettuce improvement and simple identification. However, molecular markers [random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD), restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLP), amplified fragment length polymorphisms (AFLP), simple sequence repeats (SSR) or microsatellites, and etc.] can be used for various genetic analysis such as genetic linkage map construction, genetic diversity studies, genetic trait identification, disease diagnostics tools and DNA fingerprinting (Doganlar et al. 1998, Kojima et al. 1998, Ratnaparkhe et al. 1998, Sicard et al. 1999). DNA markers have enabled characterization of genotypes independent of the influence of environmental growth conditions, physiological age of the plant and the type of tissue being analyzed. DNA markers are especially informative and superior to those revealed by traditional methods like morphological and protein based markers in determining genetic differences. Specific RAPD marker fragments have been successfully applied for identifying celery, blueberry, watermelon and rose cultivars (Yang and Quiros 1993, Aruna et al. 1995, Torres et al. 1993, Lee et al. 1996). In Chicory, Cichorium intybus, which is closely related to lettuce, RAPDs have been used for varietal identification and purity of F₁ hybrids (Bellamy et al. 1996). In lettuce, Lactuca sativa L., detailed genetic map has been constructed using various markers including RAPDs (Kesseli et al. 1994). Furthermore, RAPDs have been used in lettuce for accession variability and germplasm identification (Waycott and Fort 1994, Yamamoto et al. 1994) and to closely link DNA markers to various resistance genes, i.e. downy mildew, corky root, and mosaic virus, in lettuce (Paran et. al. 1991, Paran and Michelmore 1993, Robbins 1993, Michelmore 2000). Such linked amplified RAPD products are cloned and sequenced at both ends and turned into sequence characterized amplified regions (SCARs). SCAR primer pairs then amplify highly reproducible and robust single major DNA bands the same size as the RAPD fragment cloned (Paran and Michelmore 1993). In separate lettuce DNA extractions, RAPD banding pattern were assessed be very consistent in systematic blind tests and in across individuals within lines [Waycott and Fort 1994, Central Valley Seeds, Inc. (Unpublished Data)]. Therefore

identifying lettuce cultivars by the RAPD techniques is very well possible because each cultivar yields a reproducible DNA band pattern.

RAPD technique was used to distinguish varietal difference at the genomic DNA level and identify specific molecular marker bands between two leaf varieties, Big Star and Two Star.

Plant Material and DNA Extraction. Seeds of lettuce (Lactuca sativa) plants varieties Big Star (Central Valley Seeds, Inc., PVP pending application No. 200200013) seed lot No. GL-230-Y and Two Star (Orsetti Seed Company, Inc. Hollister, California, USA, PVP No. 9200270) seed lot No. 20-078-013 were germinated in the greenhouse. DNA was extracted from very young and actively growing leaves collected from pools of about 20 plants per variety using a modified CTAB method (Kesseli et. al. 1991). Genomic DNA was quantified using a DNA Flourometer (Hoefer® DyNA Quant 200, Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, USA) and adjusted to 25 ng/µl in sterile TE buffer.

DNA Analysis. Genomic DNA was amplified with minor modifications as described by Waycott and Fort (1994) using decamer random oligonucleotide primers (Set #9) from Genemed Synthesis, Inc. (South San Francisco, CA, USA). RAPD DNA amplification conditions were performed on a Techne GeneMate® programmable thermocycler machine (Kaysville, UT, USA). DNA amplification was performed in 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 9.1), 16 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 150 mg/ml BSA, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 2.5 mM dNTP, 4 mM primer, 25 ng of genomic DNA per 10 µl of reaction volume and 1 U of KlenTaq1® DNA Polymerase (Ab Peptides, Inc., St. Louis, MO, USA) for 1 cycle denaturation at 94° C for 2 min, followed by 40 cycles at 94° C for 1 min, 35° C for 1 min, and 72° C for 2 min, and a 5 min final extension at 72° C. The SCARs (sequence characterized amplified regions) linked to several important genetic traits in lettuce were amplified in conditions as described (Paran and Michelmore 1993). The amplified products were separated on 4% Latitude® HT precast agarose gels (BioWhittaker Molecular Applications, Rockland, Maine, USA) in 1X TBE buffer. Agarose gels were stained with ethidium bromide and scored for presence and absence of bands. To insure the reproducibility of the RAPD markers, genomic DNA from each variety was amplified separately at least four times at different dates.

Results. The amplification profiles were highly informative to establish unique DNA fingerprint for genomic differences between Big Star and Two Star lettuce varieties. The polymorphic primers were tested several times to examine the reproducibility of the amplification reactions. In the present work, DNA amplifications were obvious, reproducible and consistently resulted in the same RAPD profile. The summary of polymorphic bands data between Big Star and Two Star is presented in the Table 1. For example, primer 809 discriminated Big Star from Two Star by the presence and absence of a ~200 bp DNA fragment band in Two Star than Big Star, respectively (see Figures 1 and 2).

In review, the lettuce varieties Big Star and Two Star could be discriminated from each other based on their RAPD and SCARs profiles, which makes this technique useful for lettuce fingerprinting and illustrating genetic differences in analogous cultivars. From this initial study, our results do support our claim that Big Star and Two Star are different at the genomic level. Additional work may be needed to further apply this technique, when compared to other standard commercial lettuce cultivars, for lettuce variety protection, pedigree analysis and seed purity determination.

Table 1. Polymorphic DNA markers and primer sequence used in the characterization of lettuce leaf cultivars Big Star and Two Star.

Primer ^a	Primer Sequence (5'-3')	Polymorphic Band (~bp)	Big Star ^b	Two Star
809	GCC ATG TAC T	200	Α	P
824	TCA AGG TCC T	200	A	P
876	TCC TGC CAG T	160	A	P
SCH13	F-GAC GCC ACA CAC ACA CTT TAA GTA	980	A	P
	R-GAC GCC ACA CCT ATA TCC TTT ACC			

a "SC", "F", and "R" refer to SCARs, forward and reverse primers, respectively.

b"A" or "P" indicate the absence and presence of the polymorphic band, respectively.

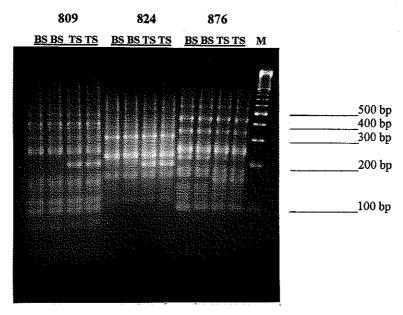


Figure 1. Variation of RAPD profiles between Big Star (BS) and Two Star (TS) lettuce varieties generated by Genemed primer Nos. 809, 824, and 876. Samples were run in duplicates. **M** is the size 100 bp DNA marker. Patterns highly reproducible.

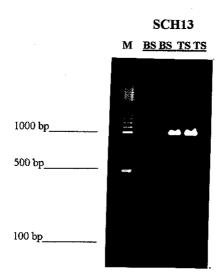


Figure 2. Variation of DNA profiles between Big Star (BS) and Two Star (TS) lettuce varieties generated by lettuce downy mildew link SCAR primer SCH13. Samples were run in duplicates. **M** is the size 100 bp DNA marker. Patterns highly reproducible.

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Central Valley Seeds, Inc., PVP Application No. 200200013

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Exhibit E (Attachment)

Statement of the Basis of Applicant's Ownership

October 11, 2001

Tony M. Avila, Research and Development Director/ Plant Breeder and Adolfo Mederos developed the lettuce variety 'Big Star' that has been entered in this Plant Variety Protection application for Central Valley Seeds, Inc.

Tony M. Avila, Dan M. Avila, Joe M. Avila and John M. Avila equal owners of Central Valley Seeds, Inc. own 'Big Star'. The ownership name of the PVP certificate shall be under the name of CENTRAL VALLEY SEEDS, INC.

Sincerely,

Dan Avila

Central Valley Seeds, Inc.

REPRODUCE LOCALLY. Include form number and date on all reproductions.		500
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	I IIIC IOUOWING STRIEMENTS See	FORM APPROVED - OMB NO. 0581-005
EXHIBIT E STATEMENT OF THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP	Application is required in order to	determine if a plant variety protection
1. NAME OF APPLICANTISI RAW 7/28/05	2. TEMPORARY DESIGNATION OR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER	3. VARIETY NAME
JOHN AVILA CENTRAL VALLEY SEEDS		
	G.L. 730-1-M-M	BIG STAR
4. ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP Code, and Country)	5. TELEPHONE (include area code)	6. FAX (include area code)
405 VICTOR WAY, SUITE 10	931 757-0939 7. PVPO NUMBER	831 757-6829
SALINAS, CA. 93907	20020	0013
8. Does the applicant own all rights to the variety? Mark an "X" in appropriate if	plock. If no, please explain.	. ()
		X YES NO
		-
 Is the applicant (individual or company) a U.S. national or U.S. based company if no, give name of country 	??	X YES NO
10. Is the applicant the original owner? X YES NO If no, please an	swer the following:	
	or the reaching.	·
a. If original rights to variety were owned by individual(s), is (are) t	he original owner(s) a U.S. nation	al(s)?
YES NO If no, give name of country		
b. If original rights to variety were owned by a company, is the original	rinal aurandal a II C. have t	
YES NO If no, give name of country		
11. Additional explanation on ownership (If needed, use reverse for extra space):		
SEE ATTACHED SHEET OF EXHIBIT	- <i>E</i>	
CONTENATION -	ICANT'S OWN	ERSHIP
PLEASE NOTE:	,	
Plant variety protection can be afforded only to owners (not licensees) who meet or		•
If the rights to the variety are owned by the original breeder, that person must to of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same of the U.S. for the U.S.	ie genus and species.	
 If the rights to the variety are owned by the company which employed the origin nationals of a UPOV member country, or owned by nationals of a country which genus and species. 	nal breeder(s), the company must n affords similar protection to nati	be U.S. based, owned by onals of the U.S. for the same
. If the applicant is an owner who is not the original owner, both the original owner	er and the applicant must meet or	e of the above criteria.
he original breeder/owner may be the individual or company who directed final bree or definition.	eding. See Section 41(a)(2) of the	Plant Variety Protection Act
according to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to responsively interest. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is objection is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of informations.	reviewing instructions, searching primation.	ed to complete this information existing data sources, gathering
the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDAI prohibits discrimination in its program is ability, political beliefs, and marital or familial status. (Not all prohibited base discrimination for communication of program information (braille, large print, and (202) 720-5881 (voice) or (202) 720-7808 (TDD). The solution of the secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 202) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity employer.	diotape, etc.) should contact the	INS WITH disabilities who require
102) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity employer. 10-470-E (02-97) (Destroy previous editions)	3.0.7 5.0. 20230, 0	

STD-470-E (02-97) (Destroy previous editions)